

Public Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLIESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
IN the last Will and Testament of SARAH ELIZABETH SLEIGH, late of George-street, Redfern, in the colony of New South Wales, 160sq. deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trusts and Property Act of 1861, NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of the above-named S. SLEIGH, deceased, who died at the Prince Alfred Ho Newmarket, in the colony aforesaid, on the TWENTY-NINTH

PEDFURT, 1896, are requested to send in particulars desired by
WALTER STEWART of Bathurst-street, Sydney, Timber-Mer-
chant, the Executor of the Will of the said deceased, on or
before the 11th day of June next, at the date the said de-
cease will proceed, in pursuance of the said Act, to distribute
the assets of the said deceased among the persons named therein,
having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have re-
ceived notice.

WALTER STEWART,
Executor of the Will of the said S. E. Seigh.

Bathurst-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Intestate Estate of JAMES MILROY, late of 361, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Moreman, deceased.
CREDITORS are to forward to me (through the Upper Court if they think fit, at my office, Chancery-square, Supreme Court building, Sydney, their claims for proof, verified by affidavit, on or before the 25th day of June instant, or they will be excluded from all benefit from this estate.
THEO. POWELL,
Curator of Intestate Estates.

DEPARTURE OF SIR SAUL SAMUEL,
K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Agent-General of the Colony,
and
LADY SAMUEL,
by the Zealandia,
on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th Instant.
A SPECIAL STEAMER

THE NEW ZEALAND MINING PROPRIETARY COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL: £20,000,
in
2000 SHARES

£10 EACH.
 —
 PRESENT ISSUE,
 1000 SHARES,
 payable £5 on application,
 and the balance as may be required.
 —
 NO PROMOTERS' SHARES
 OF
 BONUS.

LIST OF SOME OF THE SHAREHOLDERS:

W. F. MARTIN, Esq., M.P.	W. S. FOXALL, Esq.
F. J. SMITH, Esq., M.P.	W. J. FERGUSON, Esq.
W. T. POOLE, Esq.	J. G. GRIFPIN, Esq.
C. J. MILLS, Esq.	THOMAS TURNER, Esq.
C. L. GARLAND, Esq., M.P.	THOMAS FORSYTH, Esq.
ROBERT AMOS, Esq.	ROBT. C. DEANE, Esq.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq.	RICHD. SHUTE, Esq.
WILLIAM PETER, Esq.	W. J. PARROT, Esq.
R. H. REYNOLDS, Esq.	C. G. CAMERON, Esq.
Hon. WM. CLARKE, M.P.	B. C. SIMPSON, Esq.

J. W. CLIFF, Esq., T. W. BUTCHER, Esq.,
and others.
MEMBERS
OF THE
OLD SYNDICATE
are particularly requested to
CALL at the OFFICE.

This Company is being formed to purchase two valuable proved
Gold Mines in New Zealand, viz., "Wai-te-kauri" and "Rangitapu."
Wai-te-kauri is situated in the Bay of Plenty, and is one of the best
mines in the world. It has been worked for many years, and has
produced a large quantity of gold. The mine is now being worked
by the New Zealand Gold Mining Company, Limited, and is expected
to produce a large quantity of gold in the future. The "Rangitapu"
mine is situated in the Bay of Plenty, and is one of the best
mines in the world. It has been worked for many years, and has
produced a large quantity of gold. The mine is now being worked
by the New Zealand Gold Mining Company, Limited, and is expected
to produce a large quantity of gold in the future.

cost £16,000, the battery having 41 boards of stamps, valued at a broad water-wheel 3ft. in diameter.

Mr. J. E. WREN, M.E., the well-known Sydney expert, was specially sent to report upon these properties, and recommends them very highly. Mr. Wren's reports, also plans of the mine, can be seen at our office; also assay reports and bank returns.

Immediate application for the remaining share is necessary.

Full particulars upon application to

W. OLDENHIAW and CO.
Agents for the Company,
15, Post Office-buildings
(Ground floor),
114, Pitt-street, Sydney.

June 8, 1888.

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividend for the half year

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividend (see notice) in respect of the aforesaid Company, amounting to £25,000, is payable on the 15th day of June, 1906, at the office of the Company, No. 18, Queen-street, Melbourne, and at the Adelaide Office of the Company, 10, Australasia-chamber, and at the branches of the Bank of Australasia, at Sydney, Melbourne, Broken Hill, and Hobart. The transfer books of the Company will close for the purposes of such dividend on Wednesday, 13th day of June, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Melbourne, this 9th day of June, 1906.

By order of the Board, W.M. KNOX, Secretary.

C O M P A G N I E D E S M E S S A G E R I E S
M A R I T I M E S .

From and after this date Messrs. JOHN McKAIL and CO. will
take charge of the interests of the COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES at Albany, Western Australia.

By order of the Directors,
A. CONFIL.

Principal Agent in Australia and New Guinea.
Sydney, 1st June, 1888.

P U B L I C N O T I C E

The BRANCH lately carried on in Brisbane by MACDERMOTT, LOUGHNAN, and SCARR, as Mook, Station, and Flanagan Agents, was CLOSED on 31st ultimo, and the business of the firm will be carried on at Sydney and Melbourne, and elsewhere, under the management of W. K. MACDERMOTT, G. C. LOUGHNAN at Sydney, and FRANK SCARR and ANDREW LOUGHNAN at Melbourne. MACDERMOTT, LOUGHNAN, and SCARR, Sydney, June 7, 1888.

HEREBY give notice that I have given power

attorney to Messieurs J. JEANNIN and A. DE POISSANT for me during my absence. (Signed.) EMILE DOUBLET.
June 9, 1888.

N O T I C E

I have this day disposed of the BUSINESS Affairs carried on by me, and known as the Labor Union, to Messrs. J. G. GILBERT and to M^r. JOHN RUSSELL, who for some time past have had the management of the same, and who will collect all Debts and pay all Liabilities connected therewith.

F. W. ANTLAY.

Dated June 11, 1888.

Referring to the above, I have the pleasure to request a continuation of the patronage given to the above establishment. All orders entrusted to me shall have my prompt and personal supervision.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Glebe Labour Bureau.
11, Gileston,
Furnishing Warehouse
Carpet Beating, Venetian Blind, Carpet, and General House

W. H. WILKINSON & CO.,
No. 11, GILBERT ST., LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. ASH & SONS, LTD., have removed to their new premises, 233, KENT-STREET, four doors north of the stores recently occupied by them.

OCEAN VIEW ESTATE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that return capital at the rate of £1 per share is now payable to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, corner George and Bond streets, on production of scrip.

By order of the Board. DONALD CORMACK, Secretary.

Subsidiary June 11, 1902.

SOUTH CONTINGENT.—The members of a Company, Infantry Battalion (Inf. N. S. Contingent, King's Own Rifles), are invited to join the South Contingent by a public dinner on the 23rd instant (if practicable, if not on 24th inst.) will be glad if members of other companies will join them. Those desirous of doing so are requested to forward names and addresses to Warrant-officers Tuitt or Leggett, Bt. Officer, Philip Street, as early as possible.

(Signed.) F. P. LIGGINS, W.G.

late Colour-Serjt. A. Company.

—here's Books written up and

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSISTANCE IN DIFFICULT ACCOUNTS
Balance-sheets made clear. PARTNERSHIP
Accounts kept simple and clearly arranged. PARTNERSHIP
ACCOUNTS adjusted. Mercantile, Mining, and STATION
ACCOUNTS ADDED. Books opened or re-arranged on short-
notice. Simple methods of single entry, double entry, statement, and
simple-checking, and accuracy assured by monthly
statement-taking. Consultations on all matters of accountancy. Loans
negotiated on good security at the shortest notice and lowest
interest.
Strictest confidence. Highest references.
Moderate terms. JAMES DIMLOW, Accountant, Auditor, &c.,
109, King-street, near Pitt-street, Sydney.

DR. HODGSON
 Owing to incessant occupation of his time by private practice, Dr. HODGSON, of Croydon, Physician, and Surgeon, regrets he will be unable to further bestow his medical skill upon deranged patients after the 23rd June, 1888.

THE WAYERLEY DAIRY,
BONDI.

Fresh milk and cream supplied daily, city and suburbs.
 Quiet newly calved COWS always on SALE or HIRE, as desired, carefully selected for families requiring same.

WATERBURY, MR. TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN

THE BRUCE GOLD AND SILVER ORE-TREATING COMPANY, having completed their plant for Testing Gold and Silver Ores, Pyrites, &c., are prepared to receive parcels of the above, in any quantities up to 5 tons, for treatment. The system of treatment will extract all Gold and Silver, whether combined or free.

Small lots of gold and silver ores treated by regular mill processes, showing the amount of gold which can be saved by grinding mill.

As all stone in which the gold is contained is of the same quality, and dry, this process saving all the previous mortals, will show us an accurate value, which cannot be obtained when water is used.

BRUCE and CO.

Works : Iron Cove Bridge-road.
Office : 111, Pitt-street, Sydney.

EXPERT in Handwriting, certificated : 9 years' experience unimpugned. Dunn, West, and Co., 1 Temple-street, Sydney. **TYPEWRITER** COPYING, cheap. Johnson, law stationer, Sydney School or Shortland, 62, Hunter-street.

WOLFE'S PATENT **WOOL** **WAREHOUSE**

Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES
made on
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, WHARF,
TIN OIL,
and other Produce,
for SALE or SHIPMENT.
MORT and CO., Limited,
Wool Warehouse,
Circular Quay and Darling Harbour, Sydney.



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feeling has set in? Or must we seek for the cause of these delinquencies in weakness or undue leniency on the part of the judicial authorities in the days that are gone? Perhaps it is only a coincidence that so many cases of the same kind have come together. But if there has been too much leniency in the past, any weakness of that sort has been cast aside. The Judges have dealt rigorously and decisively with the cases that have been brought before them by striking the names of the offenders off the roll of attorneys.

The punishment thus inflicted is no doubt severe; it closes for ever the professional career of the offenders, so far as this colony is concerned, and obliges them to begin life afresh. But it is not too severe. Under treatment of such offenders would be a mistake, if not a crime. Where money is concerned, the client is at the mercy of his adviser. In ordinary business transactions a man may protect himself from fraudulent practices, but there is no protection against an unscrupulous solicitor. Unless solicitors were trusted to all. Money and deeds, representing sometimes the entire fortune of their clients, come into their hands, and their honour is the only guarantee that the trust will be faithfully discharged. If a clever lawyer sets to work to cheat a credulous client the task is only too easy, and it is necessary, therefore, for the protection of society, that when a clear case of fraud is established, the offender should be prevented from making further victims.

Not only is severity necessary in the interests of the public, it is desirable in the interests of the lawyers themselves. There are black sheep in the law as in every other walk of life, and probably no one is more anxious than the reputable members of the profession to get rid of those who bring dishonour and disgrace upon the body. Expenses will doubtless be made for some of the offenders whose misdeeds have come under public notice; but the expenses, we venture to say, will not come from the profession. It may be said, in extenuation of the faults that have been committed, that the attorneys who misappropriated the funds of their clients did not mean to be dishonest; they used the money, but they intended to pay it back at the first opportunity. Expenses of this sort are worse than none, and they are not likely to be urged by the legal body. When the employee of a bank or public company appropriates other people's cash, it is usually represented on his behalf that although he took the money he did not mean to steal it; it was simply a loan, which he intended to pay back. But this is not a defence that a person who betrays his trust can raise with any expectation that it will be accepted. The opinion of the profession as a whole will be, we have not the slightest doubt, that the punishment inflicted by the Court was only what was required by the gravity of the offences.

The public will thank the Judges for discharging a painful duty with firmness and decision. There has been a feeling in the minds of some people that the Courts are reluctant to deal strictly with cases like these under notice. The idea may have been formed on insufficient grounds, but it is impossible to deny that it has existed. After the recent action of the Judges, who have used to the utmost the power which they possess, it will exist no longer. In giving judgment in one of the cases the Chief Justice recognised the duty of the Court to protect solicitors when they needed protection; but he went on to say that it was equally the duty of the Court to protect the public against dishonest conduct on the part of a solicitor. It is satisfactory to hear from the Bench words like these, and to find that the words have been acted upon. In taking from a dishonest solicitor the power to practise his profession, the Court does its best to protect the public, and the public will be thankful accordingly.

Despite the bad odour surrounding New Zealand just now, her new £2,000,000 loan has been negotiated. More than four times as much as was required was offered, and the average price realised, amounting to £97 16s. 7d., was 25s. 7d. in excess of the minimum. Thus the colony which has the worst reputation of any in the Australasian group is still trusted. All the financial experts and critics who have predicted insolvency have failed to frighten money lenders, who, doubtless, are well satisfied with their security. New Zealand has never yet been unable to meet her engagements. She has entered on an era of retrenchment. She has promised not to go on the money market again for the next three years. Under such a policy as this, with a territory so fertile, and possessing climatic conditions favourable to a measure of production perhaps larger than any other colony, we shall be greatly surprised if New Zealand is not soon in a much more prosperous condition than she has occupied for years past.

At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that in 1885 New Zealand borrowed £2,000,000 in 4 per cents. at par, and therefore her credit has not improved. The price obtained is indeed 10s. 7d. per cent. more than the average of the last loan of £1,567,000 raised in October, 1886. But the credit of the colonies generally did not then stand so high as it does now. Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme has raised the prices of all colonial securities, and if New Zealand had maintained her position, the present loan should have realised at least 25 more than it has done. While all the colonies have been able to raise loans at higher prices, New Zealand has had to accept a lower price. No doubt a better result would have been obtained had the loan been offered two months back, when the stimulus of Mr. Goschen's proposal was most active. But still, Australian securities, by the conversion of British Consols, have been left at a higher level; and if New Zealand had been in a good repute, her bonds would also have brought a better price.

Two months back New South Wales raised a 3½ per cent. loan at an average of £103 12s. 2d. In round figures, this colony got 20 per £100 more for 3½ per cents. than New Zealand obtained for 4 per cents. New South Wales borrowed at a price on which she has to pay an annual rate of interest 16s. per cent. less than has to be paid by New Zealand for the money just raised. The difference represents a very large annual payment for excessive borrowing. There is, undoubtedly, a very strong feeling in London that New Zealand should ease from borrowing; and the expression of it has been unmistakable in the result of the

recent loan negotiation. To revive her credit the island colony will have to keep her promise to abstain from borrowing for the next three years.

The difference in the position of the two colonies is described in an article on the "Financial Condition of Australasia," published in the centennial issue of *Gazette's Year-book of Australia*. Figures from official sources in that article, which ranks New South Wales as the richest, and New Zealand as the poorest of the Australasian colonies, show that the assets of the former, amounting to £321,878,000, exceed the liabilities by £442,378,000, while the assets of the latter, amounting to £218,294,969, only show a surplus over liabilities of £128,803,835. In the one case the surplus per head of population is £442 per head; in the other it amounts to only £228, or little more than half. Of the total wealth of New Zealand 40 per cent. is mortgaged. Of the property of New South Wales only 15 per cent. is mortgaged. Now these figures are practically those which determine the financial credit of the colonies. Just as is the value of the security, so will be the interest rate. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that although New Zealand has been adding so largely to its debt, its liabilities to its foreign creditors having increased from £78,523,871 in 1882, to £289,491,324 in 1888, the surplus of its assets increased even more largely, from £104,500,000 to £128,803,835. While the liabilities increased by barely thirteen millions sterling, the surplus assets increased by £24,300,000. In 1882 the surplus represented only £201 per head, in 1888 it represented £228 per head. Thus there is no doubt good and improving security for the money lent; nevertheless, it would be satisfactory if the colonists proceeded in their work of developing the resources of the territory with a smaller amount of borrowed money. Abstinence from the money markets could not fail to improve their credit.

Comparisons between the colonies on such an important matter as their public credit must be valuable if they are rightly used. The various Australasian Governments have now borrowed about £165,000,000 from the capitalists of Europe. All this money has to be repaid within the next forty-five years. By that time the population will probably be three or four fold what it is at present. The railways and public works, representing the bulk of this money, will then be infinitely more productive, and as each portion of the loan is paid off its renewal will be possible on easier terms to the colonies, provided that in the meantime the debt is not augmented excessively by new loans. It is here that the danger lies. There is doubtless room for further borrowing for railways, of which the interest return is assured; but against the expenditure on railways or public works of less immediate value, the position of New Zealand in the money markets, as disclosed by her recent loan negotiation, should serve as a warning to colonies which may be tempted to follow in her footsteps. New South Wales has been rapidly adding to her public and private indebtedness during the past few years. The still it has not yet been very marked. Still it is noticeable, for the securities of the colony, although fairly well ahead of those of Victoria, do not compare relatively so good a position as they did three or four years back, when they were undoubtedly the first on the London Stock Exchange. Victoria has not been borrowing so freely, and what is more, she now makes her loan expenditure fully repudative of the interest charge. It is true our territory is larger and affords more scope for new loan expenditure than Victoria, but before sanctioning further heavy loans, provision should be made for the due interest return. It is not territory, but population, that brings traffic, and until there is adequate population in New Zealand and New South Wales a certain class of railways will not pay, and loan expenditure on such railways will leave a loss to the Government.

Notices of motion have been given in the Legislative Council and in the Assembly respecting the appointment of members to constitute the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, in accordance with the terms of the Public Works Act. The Act provides for the appointment of five members of the Council and eight members of the Assembly. The functions of the committee, it will be remembered, are to consider and report upon all public works, except military and naval defences, in all cases where the estimated cost of completing the work exceeds £20,000. The process of dealing with the construction of public works will be thus regulated:—The Minister will make a statement to the House concerning the works proposed to be constructed. The Public Works Committee will then, on resolution of the House, take the matter under consideration, and afterwards report thereon, and the House will proceed to pass a resolution approving or disapproving of its decision. If the House approves, it is obligatory on the Government to bring in a bill authorising the construction of the works, which will go through all its stages in both Houses. The appointment of the committee comes opportunistically with the proposals of the new railway proposals of the Government. It will now, in all likelihood, decide upon them, and provide a reasonable guardianship over the public works policy of the Government in the interests of the country. The intention of such a committee is a good one. Provided that careful, upright, and practical business men are always appointed, a court of this kind ought to put a check upon any attempt of a Government to create a political boom by plunging extravagantly into public works to influence the elections, as has been done in the past. Under the new procedure Governments will be more careful in their schemes. They would scarcely like to run the gauntlet of a deliberate court with proposals which were not safe and reasonable. The present railway schemes of the Government are the largest that have been attempted for a long time past, and the committee will have an arduous beginning to its functions of office. The names submitted by the Government have not yet been approved by the Assembly, but in all likelihood there will be no alteration in the composition of the committee. On the whole, and particularly regarding those proposed from the Upper Chamber, the members are well chosen. Of those selected from the Assembly, several of them are practical and capable business men, and all are citizens whose integrity would not be questioned. Such a committee as this is intended to be we have long advo-

cated, and it is to be hoped that the attempt to improve our system of construction of public works will be successful.

A paragraph which we published on Friday referred to some severe remarks made by Mr. Justice STANFORD with regard to the miserable accommodation provided for the public who had occasion to use the Supreme Court. His Honor considered that our Supreme Court was one of the worst places in the world in its provision for the accommodation of the public. There is no one who has ever had occasion to attend the Supreme Court, professionally or otherwise, but will agree with the remarks of his Honor. There is not a waiting-room of any kind to which witnesses can retire, and so they are obliged to take refuge in the porch, regardless of wind or weather, while when inside both court and witness-room, poisoned by bad air, and crowded uncomfortably. It is perhaps worse for the Court than for the public. The former has to bear the mephitic atmosphere every day, while the latter can at least seek the open air. It would be expected that in the Supreme Court of the land the law would be kept, but the natural laws of health are broken every day by compelling Judges to hear and lawyers to argue cases in ill-ventilated and crowded chambers. From the influence of poisonous atmosphere neither Judges nor juries are exempt, and it can scarcely be wondered at if justice should seem sometimes to go awry. In the case of juries especially, who are more or less influenced by their surroundings, it would not be surprising if there sometimes were brought in verdicts which suggested clouded judgment. Our Supreme Court and Parliament Buildings are a disgrace to the country. There is neither comfort nor comeliness in them. They are relics of a time when the population was but a handful to what it is now, and when they were sufficient for the needs of the country. The time and our conditions demand something better. New buildings have been advocated so long and so often that further insistence seems useless, but it may be that the constant dropping will wear away the stone in this case at last. New Supreme Court buildings particularly are a matter of great necessity, and no public money can be better spent, when we have it to spend, than in providing proper accommodation for the dispensation of law. Nothing, of course, can be done with the present buildings. There must be new construction from foundation-stone to roof-tree.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The position of President of the New South Wales Commission of the Melbourne International Exhibition, vacant by the retirement of Sir John Hay, has been offered to, and accepted by Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice.

It is understood that if the military estimates now before Parliament are passed in their present form, and the Government scheme for reorganising our defence forces comes into operation, important changes will be made in the reserve infantry corps. The situation of which will be entirely remodelled, on the plan recommended by Major-General Shaw. It is well known that the system of Reserve Infantry, of which great things were expected when it was initiated, has been almost entirely a failure, as the percentage of efficiency has been, compared with the number of the corps on paper, abominably small—so small, indeed, as to render it inadvisable to maintain all the costly machinery and organisation necessary for working the force in its present form. It is therefore proposed to establish rifle clubs all over the country, which will gradually take the place of the present reserves. As an annual capitalistic grant of £1 per head will be granted to these clubs for each member who becomes an efficient, and the members of the club will wear uniform and be taught the rudiments of drill, but beyond this no attempt at military instruction will be made. Major-General Shaw considered that a large number of good rifle men, trained in this way, would make a much more reliable reserve in time of need than our existing force, and there is no doubt that if these rifle clubs, the members of which will be almost free from military restraint, become as popular as they ought to be, a splendid force of first-class marksmen will be available from which to strengthen our regular forces when necessary.

It will be remembered that one of the recommendations made by Mr. Mitchell in his report on the defence of the colony was that a competent officer should be appointed as firemaster, to take exclusive charge of the ammunition supplies, this being, he believed, the only way to ensure the ammunition being kept in good condition and in constant readiness. The Colonial Secretary has already carried out this portion of Major-General Shaw's report by appointing Colonel Bingham, R.A., chief military instructor, to the post, and the appointment was notified by a general order issued on Friday last. Colonel Bingham's duties in this position will consist of the quarterly inspection of all magazines and stores within the command, also the testing of the same when necessary, to which end the officer commanding the Permanent Artillery is directed to afford every facility. Reports are to be forwarded direct to the General commanding, and Colonel Bingham will also, on requisition of the ordnance storekeeper, conduct all proofs of powder in charge of the ordnance storekeeper, and superintend the examination of all munitions of war.

Two hundred and twenty-fifth quarterly meeting of the City Council was held on Saturday. The business paper contained several important matters, but owing to the fact of the meeting day (which is always the 9th of the month) being a Saturday, they were not taken into consideration. The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry debts, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned on Thursday next, at 2.30 p.m. At the adjourned meeting the Mayor will present his half-yearly report, which gives some information concerning the Corporation's affairs, as well as comments thereon.

Our London letter, which we publish this morning, refers to the passing of the Budget Bill through committee in the House of Commons, and to the purpose of the Government to go into committee on the Local Government Bill on the 1st of June, with the full intention to pass that measure during the present session of Parliament. Should the Life Peerage Bill pass into law, says our correspondent, Lord Salisbury, it is said, will call Cardinal Manning the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh into the House of Lords. The latter also notices the death of Mr. F. W. Chesson, the return of Lord Carnarvon, and his opinion of the country, a contradiction emanating from Rome of the report that Cardinal Moran is to replace Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin, the Pan-Anglican Conference, the prospect of four exhibitions in London, and the condition of the Emperor of Germany.

The German New Guinea Company have established a monthly steam service between Australia and German New Guinea. The boats will run from Cooktown, touching at Dinsie Island, to Finschhafen, and return by the same route to the same port. The route will be to Kelana, Oostende, and Finschhafen, and to Balan, Matupi, Miotto, and Kewara, will leave a week after the arrival of the main line steamer at Finschhafen, and return before the departure of the next main line steamer.

The Minister for Works has not yet received a report from either Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, or Mr. Bennett, Commissioner for Roads and Bridges, with respect to the submission of the Proposed dam embankment. These engineers, it will be remembered, inspected the reservoir recently in company with Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, but they are not likely to form harsh opinions

as to the stability of the structure. As soon as the reports are received they will be made public. Meanwhile Mr. Bennett has caused himself to be present in Sydney of Mr. Bishop, an eminent American hydraulic engineer, who will visit the dam and report upon it. Mr. Sutherland is exceedingly anxious to ascertain as soon as possible the best scientific opinions on the subject. Up to the present time he has received no information which need excite either apprehension or alarm.

The members of the Intercolonial Rabbit Commission—Professor Allen, Mr. Pearson, and Dr. Bancroft, accompanied by the secretary, Mr. Mahon—who have during the past few weeks been pursuing their inquiries at Melbourne, Adelaide, and Silberton, returned to Sydney on Saturday. In the afternoon they made a trip on board a small Government steam launch to Bondi Island, where they inspected the buildings which are being erected there for the purpose of enabling the commission to carry on their experiments. The commission obtained evidence of an important character at Silberton respecting the Tintinallio disease, which has been cultivated by Drs. Ellis and Butcher. Dr. Ellis accompanied the members to the border township, where Dr. Butcher was under examination there for something like four hours. Dr. Butcher gave an account of the origin of the disease, and went into lengthy details touching the experiments he had made in connection with it. He stated that rabbits which caught the disease from natural causes lived some two or three days after they were infected, whereas rabbits inoculated with it died in about 17 hours. The disease had been so effective as a destroying medium on Tintinallio that he was afraid he would be unable to preserve it on account of the rapidity of the process of extermination on the run. He hoped the commission would obtain permission for him to change his camp from Tintinallio to some more thinly populated district, where the cause of the disease would give no definite information. It was an internal disorder, affecting the liver and other portions of the body. Out of the thousands of rabbits upon which he had experimented he had found only one impervious to the disease. This rabbit was inoculated three different times, and last it broke its legs and had to be destroyed. He mentioned instances of other rabbits which had partially recovered, but had never gained flesh or recovered their original condition. Other evidence was given, notably by rabbit inspectors and station managers and owners resident in the district. They all agreed that, whatever form of disease might be introduced, a system of wire setting should be the basis of all future efforts at extermination. They pointed out that it was no use protecting runs so long as Crown lands close at hand were allowed to become breeding-grounds for rabbits. Crown lands should be enclosed as well as runs, and when the rabbits were within an enclosed area they could be dealt with satisfactorily.

A very Caledonian gentleman, named M. Leques, has, according to a local newspaper, a new model of a steam engine, which will start from 25 to 30 times the force of an ordinary steam-engine for the same consumption of coal. The details of the invention are wisely kept secret at present, but it is stated that the inventor intends to patent it all over the world, and no doubt, if his somewhat sanguine anticipations are realised, a new era will be opened before the machine. It is estimated that if all the P. and O. steamers were fitted with this machine, a saving of £130,752 would be effected annually in the cost of coal alone, to say nothing of the saving in freight space gained by the reduction in the amount of coal which would require to be carried. Of course these wonderful anticipations exist only on paper at present, and we shall await with interest the report of the practical trial of this new invention.

A FLICKY rescue from drowning was performed on Sunday afternoon, about 3.30, at Blue's Point beach, by William Johnson, a boy of 10 years, who, seeing what appeared to be a child floating in the water, at once divested himself of his apparel and plunged in, and eventually brought ashore a beautiful girl of 4 years. The child was at once carried to her mother's close by, and is now in a fair way to recovery. It appears the child was playing on the rocks on the shore when she fell in unnoticed, and must have been some time in the water before she was seen, happily just in time, as another minute would have been her last.

It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that a meeting of the microscopical section of the Royal Society will be held this evening. The sanitary section will meet to-morrow night.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, at 4.30:—Magnificat, Walmisley, in D minor; Nunc Dimittis, Walmisley, in D minor; "But the Lord is mindful of His Own" (Mendelssohn).

We are requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column of an election for the Middle Ward of the borough of Randwick. The poll will be taken on Thursday, 14th, next Tuesday, 12th instant.

THE WRECK OF THE HENRY JAMES.

ALL HANDS SAVED.

THE CASTAWAYS SIX WEEKS ON PALMYRA ISLAND.

RESCUED BY THE R.M.S. MARIPOSA.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Intelligence has been received at San Francisco of the wreck of the barque Henry James, 945 tons, Captain Latimore, bound from Newcastle to San Francisco with coal.

The vessel struck on a rock, not marked on the chart, near Palmyra Island, and became a total wreck. The passengers and crew took to the boats, and landed on Palmyra Island.

Five sailors proceeded in a boat to Samoa. The R.M.S. Mariposa, bound from Auckland to San Francisco, rescued the remainder of the party, and landed them at Honolulu.

The castaways lived for six weeks on Palmyra Island, during which time they subsisted on coconuts and fish.

They were all landed at Honolulu in good health.

[The above intelligence has been partly anticipated by the R.M.S. Zealandia, which arrived in Sydney from San Francisco on May 29. From the account which came to hand by the Zealandia it appeared that the Henry James was wrecked on April 19, on Thorndyke Reef, 85 miles from Palmyra Island. The crew and passengers, 30 in all, reached the island safely. They found it uninhabited. The mate and four sailors left in a boat to get assistance, and after 19 days they reached Apia in a very exhausted condition. They stated that there on the island were very weak, having nothing to eat but coconuts. Among them were four children and two women. A schooner was chartered at Apia and sent to their assistance, but had not returned when the mailboat left. It will now be seen from the above cablegram that the remainder of the party on the island were rescued by the Mariposa, and landed at Honolulu.]

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE LICENSING CLAUSE.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In consequence of the opposition of a large section of their supporters, the Government have decided to withdraw the licensing clause of the Local Government Bill.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WOOL SALES.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The list for the next series of wool sales has closed with a total of 365,000 bales. Fifty-eight thousand bales have arrived. The wool cargoes of the Torridon, Sobron, and Barossa are included in the list.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The cargo of frozen meat per Orient steamship Cuzco has been cleared at an average of 4d. per lb.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Herr von Puttkamer, Vice-President of the Prussian Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, has resigned, owing to the sympathy shown by the Emperor Frederick towards the Liberals.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECH BY THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

SPECIAL MILITARY CREDIT DEMANDED.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in addressing the Delegations, declared that a peaceful alliance of the Powers was the only guarantee for the peace of Europe. It was imperative, he added, that the entire strength of the Austro-Hungarian Empire should be developed, and with this object in view a special military credit of 47,000,000 florins was demanded.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

It is reported that the Chairman of the proposed Board of Railway Commissioners in New South Wales will receive a salary of £3000 per annum, which amount is to be eventually increased to £4000.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

DISMISSAL OF NUBAR PASHA.

RIAZ PASHA SUMMONED BY THE KHEDIVÉ.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Nubar Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been dismissed by the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha.

Riaz Pasha has been summoned to the Palace by the Khedive, and entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

JUNE 9.

The dismissal of Nubar Pasha was brought about by reason of the views which he held in regard to economy in the public expenditure, and his want of cordiality towards England, which displeased the Khedive.

Riaz Pasha has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Nubar Pasha, who has been dismissed by the Khedive, is an Egyptian statesman of considerable reputation. He was Egyptian Minister to Vienna in 1875, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1880. After having fulfilled an extraordinary mission to the Court of the Sultan, Nubar Pasha represented his country at the Financial Conference of Paris in 1875. He was head of the Egyptian Ministry in 1878, and in 1881, on the resignation of Chief Pasha, he again became Prime Minister of Egypt.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. Hubert de Castella, of St. Hubert's Vineyard, Lilydale, Victoria, read a paper before the Colonial Institute last night on Australian wines.

He asserted that Australian wines will establish a foremost reputation in the markets of the world if the present quality is sustained.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE GWYNNE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, SUNDAY.

Mr. Justice Gwynne died on Saturday. He was born at Lovers in Sussex in 1811. He was trained for the Bar, and arrived in South Australia in 1838. He became a barrister, and began the practice of his profession immediately on his arrival. He was associated with two of the leading lawyers of the day, and attained considerable note for his knowledge of Equity laws. He was one of the first 18 members nominated by the Governor for the Legislative Council, of whom only five are now alive. He was also on the select committee which drafted the New Constitution Act, and in 1857 was elected to the Legislative Council, in accordance with the terms of its provisions. He was Attorney-General in Mr. John Baker's Ministry. In February, 1859, he was appointed third Judge of the Supreme Court, and soon after second Judge. Later on he was appointed Primary Judge on the passing of the Equity Act. During Sir B. Hanson's leave of absence he was Acting Chief Justice. In 1861 Judge Gwynne retired on a pension of £1800 a year. During his term of office he saw no less than seven other Judges on the Bench. He was a full cousin to General Gordon. He took very little interest in politics. He was the first cultivator of oranges in the colony, and took much interest in viticulture and maling.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIENDLY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY EXPECTED.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Carnarvon spoke at some length on the question of Chinese immigration in Australia. He considered that the Australian Governments, in excluding the Chinese, had acted with great haste, and China had reason to complain of the treatment of the Chinese who were prevented from landing. He regarded the whole question as distinctly a matter of Imperial concern, and he expressed the opinion that her Majesty's Government would adopt a prudent course by consulting with the Chinese Government with the view of arriving at an adequate solution of the difficulty.

Lord Knutsford, in reply, promised that all papers relating to the question should be submitted to the House when the result of the Chinese Conference about to be held in Sydney was reported. Her Majesty's Government were anxious to prevent the colonies from being swamped with Chinese, and with that object in view they had suggested the propriety of holding a Conference to discuss the question of adopting measures for the effective restriction of Chinese immigration. He thought an honourable settlement of the difficulty was quite possible, and he believed that the Conference would be attended with beneficial results.

Lord Carnarvon condemned the action of the Government of New Zealand in quarantining vessels arriving from Chinese ports. He urged that a delegate should be appointed to represent the Imperial Government at the Conference. It should be remembered, he pointed out, that China was rapidly advancing, and possessed material and a naval force in proximity to colonial waters which would enable her to make her views respected. The friendship of China was well worth securing, and it could be purchased with little sacrifice, but great forbearance was required.

Lord Knutsford thought that it would be better to leave the colonies to discuss the question without the appointment of an Imperial delegate to the Conference. While there was a great deal to say for the action of the New South Wales Government, it would be rendered useless, as it was then impossible to begin parleying with China. Although he regretted the stringent law sought to be passed by New South Wales, he had authorised the Governor to assent to it subject to the right of the Imperial authorities to disallow the bill if the effect of its provisions were contrary to the Treaty of Tientsin. He expressed the hope that the Conference would discuss the political and commercial bearings of the question.

The Earl of Derby considered that England had practically no option in the matter, as the colonists must please themselves. If the legislation were vetoed, the colonists would not submit to it. Coolness with China might result, but no rupture would be brought about between the two nations, although it would probably prevent the operations of traders and missionaries in the interior of China. He disapproved of the idea of appointing an Imperial delegate to the Conference, and the less said about the merits or demerits of the colonial policy the better. It was really a question of wages. The exclusion of Chinese who were British subjects constituted a practical difficulty.

The Earl of Kimberley hoped that Australia would seriously consider the Imperial relations with China.

Lord Knutsford said that when he knew, in a concrete form, the wishes and views of the colonial Governments, the Imperial Government would be able to do their utmost to obtain a friendly solution of the difficulty, which would probably be arranged by treaty.

THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Times, in referring to the question, says that it would clearly not expedite an arrangement of the difficulty if the Government took decisive action at present. It was of the utmost importance and for the interest of India to maintain friendly relations with China.

CAPTAIN SHANNON AND THE TANNADICE.

CHINESE PASSENGERS FOR MELBOURNE.

THE CHINESE LADY AND HER CHILD.

The Government have not maintained the position which was taken with respect to the departure of the Tannadice. That steamer was to have sailed on Friday evening, but a clearance was refused on the ground, it

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited,
Through their Auctioneers, Thomas Thompson & Co.,

[illegible]

11-

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

BOOKWOOD.

COMMODOUS COTTAGE
and
SPACIOUS DWELLING
LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. R. HOLDSWORTH.
Improved by well-grown ornamental trees, small Orchard,
and a well-stocked garden.

On the HILL, ROXBURY PARK,
where are commodious stables, carriage house over a wide
porch, and a large barn.

The Land is surrounded by roads and streets, viz
250 ft. to VAUGHAN-STREET, the south side of
STREET, the other three sides 150 to 180 ft. to WOOD-
BURN-ROAD and OFFORD-STREET.

3 ACRES and 72½ PERCHES,
all securely enclosed with paling fence.

The COTTAGE is of weatherboards and brick, with verandah in
front and sides, and contains a large parlour, drawing room,
sneerroom, 2½ kitchens, washhouse, stabling and baggy
premises, for horses, &c. It could be made a most ad-
vantageous and comfortable residence for a district noted
for its healthy air climate, and enjoying frequent speedy train
services with the

FOREIGN TITLE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, the 11th of April**, at 11 o'clock, the above property at Hookwood, about 10 minutes westward from the station. (2169)

WINGECARRIE PARISH.

County of Westmoreland, Land District of Camden, Narailan, and Picton.

140 ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining Campbell, now Carlton's 2000 acres, and close to the Tin Kettle Creek, off the Wollindilly River.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received in-

All structures to be put at auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 22nd JUNE, at 11 o'clock. (2196)
 The above country land. Plan on view.
 TO SPECULATORS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.
 CAMPBELL-STREET and FOSTER-STREET,
 ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.
 A CORNER, 66' frontage to former and 40ft. to latter street.
 A CORNER of proposed city railway extension will be close by. For a
 FACTORY, Bulk Store, Stabling, or a Terrace of Houses it
 would suit and pay. INSPECTION INVITED.
 RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public
 at auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd JUNE,
 at 11 o'clock.
 The above. Recommended to various buyers. (2140)
 THURSDAY, 28th JUNE.
 NORTH SHORE.
 FREEHOLD. WATER FRONTAGE.
 FULLY RECLAIMED.
 ABOUT 2½ ACRES OF LAND.
 NO RESERVATION RESTRICTIONS.
 SPLENDID WHARF PROPERTY, adjoining the
 GOVERNMENT WHARF.

NEUTRAL BAY.

OVER 5000. DEEP-WATER FRONTAGE.

SEASIDE FRONTAGE TO HAYES-ROAD.

116ft. TO BEN BOYD-ROAD,

with

LEVEL ROAD FROM WATER TO CENTRE

OF

NORTH SHORE,

including

CRAGNATHAN,

A Large Cottage Residence,

and

KERRISPU,

a small Cottage Residence.

Also, adjoining the above,

ONE ACRE OF COOPER LEASEHOLD,

over 20 years to run, at 20s per annum.

A GRAND CORNER BLOCK,

having

SEASIDE FRONTAGE TO HAYES-ROAD,

and 600ft. FRONTAGE TO TIERUPPS POINT-ROAD,

on which are situated

ELVERA,

a brick two-story Family Residence, nearly new.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MILLS and PILE have been entrusted by J. F.

Mart, 1930, **WILLIAMS**, on **THURSDAY**, 26th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
 IN ONE OR TWO BLOCKS,
 the
FINEST WHARF AND VILLA SITES
 on the
 NEUTRAL BANK SIDE OF NORTH SHORE
 yielding not only a rental income from private residences, but
 a **VALUABLE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY**
 which every year will give a return from fish and wharf
 dues.
 THIS PROPERTY HAS **WATER FRONTAGE**
 capable of berthing the largest steamers coming to Sydney from
 the north.
 A **LARGE PORTION OF THE WATER FRONTAGE**
 is already sea-walled, and the balance is now being walled and
 fringed with a fine beach.
 THE **TITLE** to the three acres, embracing the whole water
 frontage, is in the hands of the Government.
 THE **TERMS** will be **EASY**, the owner believing no cash
 investment can be found than leaving the bulk of the purchase
 money upon the property at 4 per cent.
 In the **PLAN** is shown the wharf, there is ample room and a
 good opening for the erection of a hotel on the corner.
 PLANS CAN BE SEEN AT THE ROOMS,
 CANTERBURY-ROAD, PETERSHAM.
 THURSDAY, 26th JUNE.
 TO TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS.
 SUPERIOR BUSINESS PREMISES

and
PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
situate at
the CORNER of the new Broad and Livingstone-roads,
having about 187 ft. main road frontage, upon which are
erected—
No. 1. SHOP and DWELLING, 2 rooms, &c., with Bakery, ac-
commodation for horses and cart.
2. SHOP and DWELLING, 2 rooms, &c.
3. A J. R. BANKING PREMISES, with Cellar.
4. SHOP and DWELLING, 2 rooms, &c.
5. SHOP and DWELLING of 6 rooms
(Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were built for and suitable for a Hotel).
6. SHOP and DWELLING, 2 rooms, &c.
7. DITTO DITTO
8. DITTO DITTO
HOUSE of 4 rooms, w.b. kitchen and stables
Producing at the present low rentals about £540 per annum.

FREEHOLD TITLE.

MILLS and FIFE have received instructions to sell by
public auction, at their Rooms, 130, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY,
the 10th INSTANT, the following—
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
situate
WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK OF THE
PETERHAM RAILWAY STATION.

PRELIMINARY.
SATURDAY NEXT.

THE FIRMER SUBURBS,
WAVELAY.

AT HOME AT 5 PM. TUESDAY.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE MELROSE ESTATE.

At the corner of ARCADE and BOUNDARY STREETS,
WATERLOO.

Almost opposite the residence of John Macpherson, Esq., Mayor
of Waterloo.

BOTH GAS AND WATER ARE ON THE ESTATE.

T. R. SMITH will sell the above described Estate by
AUCTION, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2 p.m.

TERMS. TERMS. TERMS.

ONLY 25 PER CENT DEPOSIT.

BALANCE EXTENDING OVER 10 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.
PAYABLE AT THE RATE OF \$50 PER MONTH PER \$100.

TITLE, FREEHOLD.

This estate has been subdivided into lots, and offers most desirable
SITES FOR VILLA RESIDENCES,
for
CITY MEN,
being
CLOSE TO TRAIN TERMINUS,
WITHIN SIGHT OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

MILES OF SANDY BEACH AND NUMEROUS
PLEASURE RESORTS
WITH HOT SPRINGS CLOSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Immediately you have
paid the deposit you can have
LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS TO BE MADE
at
REDUCTION OF INTEREST
UPON EASY TERMS
BY REPAYMENT BY INSTALLMENTS.
Vendors :
THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND,
AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited,
Park and Castlemagh streets.
HOWEN & CO. PHOTOGRAPHERS,
General Managers.
Office and Galleries at 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819

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WANTED, good General SERVANT, work habit
good wages; refs. Mrs. Kennett, late Huguenot's, 501, Gen.
WANTED, General SERVANT, Irish preferred
10 to 15 years exp. in all branches of house-
WANTED, General SERVANT, references required
Mrs. Bethune, Fitzroy street, Thurwood.
WANTED, clean, respectable GIRL, 16 or 18, house-
work, comfortable life, good wages; refs. Mrs.
WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General SERVANT
Mrs. John Cutler, 311, Pitt-street.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, no washing, 10
Princess-street, Churchhill.
WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Compl.
Hesse good, 34, Dowlings-street, Moore Park.
WANTED, experienced General SERVANT, who has
have good refs. Mrs. Elder's, 45, O'Connell's, Harcourt.
WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to make her
self generally useful. 54, Oxford-street.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, to manage family
Apply Mrs. M'Murtrie, 31, Haglan-street, Burlington.
WANTED, a useful little GIRL, to mind laundry and assist
house. 111, Upper Marlborough-street.
WANTED, a competent COOK, Apple-Lady, 14, Duke's
Quamit, Albert-street, Woolwich, before 11 o'clock.
WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, to manage family.
WANTED, General SERVANT, small family, no

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WANTED, ELITE GIRL, mind baby out of anus. Man
 wanted, female, Kenyan, 20 years, 5' 6", 120 lbs.
 WANTED, WAITRESS, to restaurant, international
 Dining Rooms, Wharf st., foot of Market.
 WANTED, a WOMAN, for housework, no washing
 applied to, Mrs. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.
 WANTED, a respectable Person as General SER-
 VANT. Mrs. Shorls, 1, Ebley-st., to garden, Warrington.
 WANTED, a thorough NURSE, and NEEDLE-
 WORKMAN, to look after a young child, situated
 200, Crown-street, Barry, Glam.
 WANTED, an active young MAN, one used to general
 housework, 9, Pitt-st., before.
 WANTED, smart WAITRESS, Gihlham's Dining-
 rooms, 20, Pitt-st.
 WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, Protestant, Anglo-
 Irish, 9, Pitt-st., before.
 WANTED, domesticated young Woman as Mother
 HELP, to children. 4, Milton-st., lower Pitt-st.
 WANTED, House and Parlour MAID, one house-
 hold, 4, Milton-st., lower Pitt-st.
 WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, another girl, and
 a PAINTER, 4, Milton-st., lower Pitt-st.
 WANTED, tidy NURSEGOIRL, 20, Leicester-st.
 WANTED, GARDENER, H. WATERS is re-

WANTED to call at once on Mr. Wrench, 99 West
 WANTED, an active GIRL as transient SERVANT.
 WANTED, a housekeeper, good Cook, bread-maker, SUTTY MILK
 WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply W
 WANTED, a Parsonage, 324, Bourke-street, SUTTY MILK
 WANTED, a respectable, intelligent, and well-mind
 WANTED, a good, honest, and industrious, single
 WANTED, respectable GIRL, for cleaning and
 WANTED, a good, honest, and industrious, single
 WANTED, a good, honest, and industrious, single
 WANTED, NURSEGIRL 1 baby. Apply every
 WANTED, Man as BOYS, and nurse kindly girl
 WANTED, John Brown, Coach and Horles office, Man
 WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, to
 WANTED, with housework. Apply 17, Barbours-street,
 WANTED, a smart, neat, and industrious, single
 WANTED, an experienced HOUSEMAID. Gordon Hotel, Market
 street.
 WANTED, GARDENER, for up-country, good
 WANTED, another accustomed to landscape work
 WANTED, domesticated young Lady, used to society
 WANTED, a smart, neat, and industrious, single
 WANTED, a good, honest, and industrious, single
 WANTED, two respectable young GIRLS, as com
 WANTED, a good, honest, and industrious, single

WANTED, Man Cook, 35s, hotel country; a Gardner, denier, milk, groom, kiln, station; a Man, self-jacketed, 20s; a Married Couple, groom, milk, etc.—wife general servant, 20s, country. Nunsmead Farm, 212, Castle-reach-street.

WANTED, to adopt a little respectable Girl, about 10 years, for lady's help, private family, suburb, a first class place. Apply at Nunsmead Registry Office, 212, Castle-reach-street.

WANTED, young Married COUPLE, without children, man, capable, neat to milk, kill, &c., generally useful wife, room and housekeeper, for station near Nyngan. Goulburn Labour Agency, 42, Hunter-street.

WANTED, respectful young thorough English general servant, known best, & children, holidays one day monthly, 6 week. Apply by letter, East-court, Westgate.

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